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9	SEALED P	AGES OF TRA	NSCRIPT OF I	PROCEEDINGS	
10		Taken on J	anuary 28, 2	009	
11	Before	Nicholas	G. Garaufis,	U.S.D.J.	
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Marie Foley, RPR, CRR Official Court Reporter

THE DEFENDANT: Vinas.

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Is it Vinas?

THE COURT: How do you pronounce your last name?

THE COURT: Mr. Vinas, has your attorney discussed 1 2 with you the procedure of pleading guilty to an information as 3 opposed to an indictment? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 5 THE COURT: And has he answered all your questions 6 about it? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 8 THE COURT: I'm going to share with you some of your 9 rights with respect to this procedure, and I want you to 10 listen very carefully to your rights. 11 I take it that you speak English and have no trouble 12 understanding English? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 14 THE COURT: If at any time during this proceeding 15 you feel you don't understand something that's being said to 16 you in English and you want to stop and have an interpreter assist you, we would stop and put this on for another time so 17 18 that you would have the assistance of an interpreter. 19 What is your native language? 20 THE DEFENDANT: English, sir. I was born here. 21 THE COURT: You were born here? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 23 THE COURT: So there's no issue with regard to 24 needing an interpreter? 25

THE DEFENDANT: That's correct.

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indictment of a grand jury, but you can waive that right and consent to being charged by information of the U.S. Attorney.

Do you understand what it means to waive a right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: What does it mean?

THE DEFENDANT: It means I pass on.

THE COURT: You give it up.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: You don't invoke your right. You give up the right. That's what it means to waive something, W-A-I-V-E. Okay.

Instead of an indictment, these felony charges against you have been brought by the U.S. Attorney by the filing of an information. Unless you waive indictment, you may not be charged with a felony unless a grand jury finds, by return of an indictment, that there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed and that you committed it. If you do not waive indictment, the Government may present the case to the grand jury and ask it to indict you.

A grand jury is composed of at least 16 and not more than 23 persons, and at least 12 grand jurors must find that there is probable cause to believe you committed the crime with which you are charged before you may be indicted. The grand jury might or might not indict you. If you waive indictment by the grand jury, the case will proceed against

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you on the U.S. Attorney's information just as though you had
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 2
    been indicted.
              So let me ask you again: Have you discussed waiving
 3
    your right to indictment by the grand jury with your attorney?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.
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              THE COURT: Do you understand your right to an
 6
    indictment by a grand jury?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
              THE COURT: Have any threats or promises been made
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    to induce you to waive indictment?
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              THE DEFENDANT: No. sir.
12
              THE COURT: Do you wish to waive your right to
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    indictment by a grand jury?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT: Counsel, is there any reason why your
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    client should not waive indictment?
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              MR. KAMDANG: No, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Now, I have in front of me a waiver of
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    indictment in the United States of America versus John Doe,
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    and I'm going to show this to the defendant and his attorney
21
    and ask a few questions.
22
               (Handing.)
23
              THE COURT: Mr. Vinas, have you read this document?
24
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
25
              THE COURT: And have you discussed it with your
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    attorney?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
 3
              THE COURT: Has he answered any and all questions
 4
    that you had about it?
 5
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
 6
               THE COURT: Do you understand that this is a waiver
 7
    of indictment form?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: At the bottom of the form, is that your
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    signature at the bottom?
11
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT:
                           Did you sign it today?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Kamdang, did you also sign the
15
    waiver?
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                             I did, your Honor.
               MR. KAMDANG:
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               THE COURT: Why don't you return it to me?
18
               MR. KAMDANG:
                             (Handing.)
19
               THE COURT: I find that the defendant has knowingly,
20
    intentionally and voluntarily waived indictment by the grand
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    jury.
22
               Mr. Vinas, your attorney advises that you wish to
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    plead guilty to the information in which you are charged.
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    which is superseding information S-1 in 08-CR-823.
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               This is a serious decision, and I must be certain
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that you make it understanding your rights and the 1 consequences of your plea. I'm going to explain certain 2 rights to you, and then ask you questions. I want your 3 answers to be under oath. The deputy clerk will swear you in. 4 Before you do that, do you want to swear or affirm? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Affirm. 6 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Raise your right hand. 7 (Defendant affirmed.) 8 THE COURT: Mr. Vinas, you understand that having 9 affirmed to tell the truth, you must do so. If you were to 10 deliberately lie in response to any question I ask you, you 11 could face further criminal charges for perjury. 12 Do you understand that? 13 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: If I say anything that you do not 15 understand, or if you need me to repeat anything, you have 16 only to ask. It is important that you understand everything 17 18 that goes on in these proceedings. Is that clear? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 20 21 Mr. Vinas, how old are you? THE COURT: 22 THE DEFENDANT: I'm 26 years old. THE COURT: How far did you get with your education? 23 24 I just completed high school. THE DEFENDANT: 25 THE COURT: Where did you go to high school?

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1	THE DEFENDANT: Longwood High School.				
2	THE COURT: Is that in New Jersey?				
3	THE DEFENDANT: Long Island, sir.				
4	THE COURT: It's on Long Island?				
5	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.				
6	THE COURT: And you are a U.S. citizen?				
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.				
8	THE COURT: And English is your primary language?				
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.				
10	THE COURT: Have you had any trouble communicating				
11	with your client?				
12	MR. KAMDANG: No, your Honor.				
13	THE COURT: Very good.				
14	Now, Mr. Vinas, I must be certain that whatever				
15	decision you make today you make with a clear head. So I'm				
16	going to ask you some questions about your health.				
17	Are you currently or have you recently been under				
18	the care of a doctor or psychiatrist for any reason?				
19	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.				
20	THE COURT: In the past 24 hours, have you taken any				
21	pills or drugs or medicine of any kind?				
22	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.				
23	THE COURT: In the past 24 hours, have you drunk any				
24	alcoholic beverages?				
25	THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.				

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No, sir.

discuss with him the question of a guilty plea?

THE DEFENDANT:

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THE COURT: Now, you are pleading guilty to a three count superseding information, and I'm going to ask the Government to set forth the charges that are found in the information and to identify the elements of the crimes for each of the counts that the Government would have to prove to a jury, beyond a reasonable doubt and unanimously, if you decided to go to trial on these charges.

MR. KNOX: Yes, your Honor. It is a three count superseding information.

Count One is conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals abroad. There are seven elements to this charge: one, a person outside the United States; two, knowingly, intentionally and with malice aforethought; three, engages in a conspiracy; four, to kill one or more nationals of the United States; five, while such nationals were outside the United States; six, that one or more members of the conspiracy commits an overt act to effect the object of the conspiracy: and seven, which applies in this case, the defendant's last permanent address was in the Eastern District of New York.

Count Two --

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THE COURT: Let me just ask do you understand the charge in Count One and the elements of the crime the Government would be required to prove to a jury to convict you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 1 THE COURT: Count Two. 2 MR. KNOX: Count Two charges providing material 3 support to a foreign terrorist organization; in this case, 4 There are four elements to this charge: one, the 5 person knowingly provides material support; two, to a foreign 6 terrorist organization; three, the person knows that the 7 organization is a designated foreign terrorist organization or 8 knows that the organization engages in terrorism or terrorist 9 10 and four, which applies in this case, the defendant activity: is a national of the United States. 11 THE COURT: Mr. Vinas, do you understand the charge 12 in Count Two? 13 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. THE COURT: And do you understand the elements of 15 16 the crime the Government would be obligated to prove to a jury in order to convict you of this crime? 17 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 19 THE COURT: Verv well. 20 Count Three. 21 MR. KNOX: Count Three charges receiving 22 military-type training from a foreign terrorist organization. 23 Again there are four elements to this charge: one, the person 24 knowingly receives military-type training; two, from or on 25 behalf of a designated foreign terrorist organization;

the person knows that the organization is a designated foreign terrorist organization or knows that the organization engages in terrorism or terrorist activity; and four, which applies in this case, the defendant is a national of the United States. THE COURT: Mr. Vinas, do you understand the charge

in Count Three?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: And do you understand the elements of the crime that the Government would be obligated to prove to a jury in order to convict you of this crime?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right.

Now, you have certain rights, and I'm going to go over those rights with you. Please listen carefully to your rights.

You have the right to plead not guilty to these No one can be forced to plead guilty. charges.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you do plead not guilty to these charges, you have the right, under the constitution and laws of the United States, to a speedy and public trial before a jury with the assistance of your attorney.

Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: At any trial, you would be presumed to be innocent. You would not have to prove that you were innocent. This is because under our system of law, it is the Government that must come forward with proof that establishes beyond a reasonable doubt that you are guilty of the crimes charged. If the Government failed to meet this burden of proof, the jury would have the duty to find you not guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: In the course of a trial, witnesses for the Government would have to come here to court and testify in your presence. Your attorney would have the right to cross-examine these witnesses. He could raise legal objections to evidence that the Government sought to offer against you. He could offer evidence in your behalf if you thought there was evidence that might help you in this case.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: At a trial, you would have the right to testify in your own behalf if you wished to do so. On the other hand, you could not be forced to be a witness at your trial. This is because under the constitution and laws of the United States, no person can be compelled to be a witness against himself. If you wished to go to trial but chose not

to testify, I would instruct the jury that they could not hold that against you.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If, instead of going to trial, you plead guilty to the crimes charged and if I accept your pleas of guilty, you will be giving up your right to a trial and all the other rights I have just discussed. There will be no trial in this case. There will be no appeal on the question of whether you did or did not commit these crimes. The only thing you could appeal would be if you thought I did not properly follow the law in sentencing you. Otherwise, I will simply enter a judgment of guilty based upon your plea of guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If you do plead guilty, I will have to ask you certain questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are guilty of these crimes. You will have to answer my questions and acknowledge your guilt, and if you do this, you will be giving up your right not to incriminate yourself.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Vinas, are you willing to give up

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THE COURT: Mr. Kamdang, in your view, does your 1 client understand his rights and his obligations under this 2 3 agreement? MR. KAMDANG: Yes, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Very well. 5 On page 11 of the agreement, Mr. Vinas, is that your 6 signature by your name? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 8 THE COURT: Did you sign the agreement today? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 10 THE COURT: Counsel, have you signed the agreement 11 also? 12 MR. KAMDANG: Yes, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: And the Government has executed the 14 agreement? 15 MR. KNOX: Yes, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Please return the agreement. 17 MR. KAMDANG: (Handing.) 18 THE COURT: Mr. Vinas, I have a very important 19 question to ask you. Listen carefully. 20 Is there any other promise or agreement that has 21 been made to get you to plead guilty today that is not 22 contained in this agreement? 23 24 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. THE COURT: I'm going to go over the statutory 25

penalties associated with pleading guilty to these three counts.

Count One charging conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals. On that count, there is a maximum term of life in prison. There is no minimum term of imprisonment. The maximum supervised release term is five years, and that would follow any term of imprisonment. If you violate a condition of your release, you could be sentenced up to five years in jail without credit for the time you previously served in jail or the time you served on post-release supervision.

There is a maximum fine which is the greater of \$250,000 or twice the gross gain or loss.

Restitution will be determined by the Court.

And there is a \$100 special assessment which is mandatory.

Now, with regard to Count Two charging you with providing material support to a foreign terrorist organization. There is a maximum term of imprisonment of 15 years, and there is no minimum term of imprisonment.

The maximum supervised release term is three years, and that would follow any term of imprisonment. If a condition of release is violated, you could be sentenced up to two years in jail without any credit for the time you previously served in jail or the time you previously served on supervised release.

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The maximum fine is the greater of \$250,000 or twice the gross gain or loss.

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Restitution will be determined by the Court.

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And there is a \$100 special assessment which is mandatory.

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With regard to the third count charging you with receiving military-type training from a foreign terrorist organization. The maximum term of imprisonment is ten years, and the minimum term of imprisonment is ten years, which means it's a designated item of imprisonment of ten years.

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MR. KNOX: Correct, your Honor.

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THE COURT: The maximum supervised release term is

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three years to follow any term of imprisonment. If a condition of release is violated by you, you could be

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sentenced up to two years if jail without credit for the time

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you previously served in jail or the time you previously

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served on supervised release.

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There is a maximum fine that is the greater of \$250,000 or twice the gross gain or loss.

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Restitution will be determined by the Court.

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And there is a \$100 special assessment which is

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mandatory.

So do you understand the statutory penalties

24

associated with pleading guilty to Counts One, Two and Three?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

1	THE COURT: And do you understand that with regard		
2	to Count Three, that there is a designated term of		
3	imprisonment under the statute of ten years in jail?		
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.		
5	THE COURT: Anything you want me to add to that?		
6	MR. KNOX: No, your Honor.		
7	THE COURT: Counsel, have you discussed the		
8	sentencing process with your client?		
9	MR. KAMDANG: Yes, your Honor.		
10	THE COURT: In your view, does he understand how the		
11	sentencing process would work in his case?		
12	MR. KAMDANG: Yes, your Honor.		
13	THE COURT: Mr. Vinas, has Mr. Kamdang discussed the		
14	sentencing process with you?		
15	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.		
16	THE COURT: And has he answered any and all		
17	questions that you had about sentencing?		
18	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.		
19	THE COURT: Do you have an understanding of how		
20	sentencing would work in your case based on your conversation		
21	with your lawyer?		
22	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.		
23	THE COURT: Well, I'm going to discuss sentencing		
24	with you as well briefly. If you have any questions in the		
25	course of my discussion with you, just ask me to stop, and		

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we'll take your question first to your lawyer and then possibly to the Court. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: In sentencing you, I'm required to take into consideration a number of things about you and about the crimes to which you are pleading guilty.

When I do that, I will be directed to a guideline that will provide a sentencing range. I am not required to sentence you within the range provided by the guideline, but I am required to carefully consider the guideline recommendation, among other things, in deciding what would constitute a reasonable sentence in your case.

It is my experience that a sentence within the guideline range is often reasonable and appropriate, although this Court cannot presume that the guideline range is reasonable. Rather, I must make an individualized assessment based upon the facts presented by your case.

I will carefully consider whether a sentence within the guideline range is appropriate in your case and may ultimately decide to impose a sentence that is more lenient or more severe than the one recommended by the guideline. If I depart from the guideline, I will explain the reasons why I am imposing an unusually lenient or an unusually harsh sentence.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I cannot tell you today what guideline range will apply in your case. Before I impose sentence, I will receive a report prepared by the Probation Department which will calculate a particular guideline range. You and your attorney will have the opportunity to see that report. If you think it is mistaken or incomplete in any way, you'll have the opportunity to bring that to my attention.

You must understand that no one can make any promise to you as to the sentence I will impose. Your attorney or the prosecutor may have made predictions to you, and may make recommendations to the Court concerning the sentence I should impose. I will listen carefully to whatever they have to say, but you must clearly understand that the final responsibility for sentencing you is mine alone. While I may view this case identically to the attorneys, I may also view the case differently. If so, I may not impose the sentence that they have predicted or recommended.

Even if I sentence you differently from what the attorneys or anyone else has estimated or predicted, you would still be bound by your guilty plea. Your guilty pleas in this case, three of them.

Do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: If, after I impose sentence, you or your attorney think that I have not properly followed the law in

And just before we proceed to the formal allocution, I just want to inform the Court that we have prepared an allocution that I believe makes out all of the elements, and the Government has reviewed it, and I believe they agree that it makes out all of the elements, just to inform your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll listen to you and then I'll ask you and the Government whether you believe that it fulfills all of the requirements, and then we'll go from there.

MR. KAMDANG: Very well.

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THE COURT: Is there anything you would like me to discuss with your client in further detail?

MR. KAMDANG: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you know of any reason why your

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THE COURT: Go ahead.

THE DEFENDANT: In the fall of 2007, I left my home in Long Island to travel to Pakistan with the intention of meeting and joining a jihadist group to fight American soldiers in Afghanistan. When I arrived in Pakistan, I made contact with and was accepted into al-Qaeda, a jihadist group that I knew to be responsible for attacks against the United States, including suicide bombings targeting civilians.

As a member of al-Qaeda, I received training in courses in general combat and explosives. During my time in al-Qaeda, I took part, at the direction of al-Qaeda leaders, in two missions in September 2008 in which we agreed and planned to attack a United States military base near the border of Pakistan and Afghanistan. The first attack failed and we had to abort the mission before firing on the base, but a few days later, I took part in firing rockets at an American military base. Although we intended to hit the military base and kill American soldiers, I was informed that the rockets missed and the attack failed.

Finally, during my time with al-Qaeda, I consulted with a senior al-Qaeda leader and provided detailed information about the operation of the Long Island Rail Road system which I knew because I had ridden the railroad on many occasions. The purpose of providing this information was to help plan a bottom attack of the Long Island Rail Road system.

1 I am a citizen of the United States. 2 MR. KNOX: We believe this is sufficient, your 3 Honor. 4 MR. KAMDANG: As do we. 5 THE COURT: As does the Court. 6 Mr. Vinas, based on the information that you have 7 given me, I find that you are acting voluntarily, that you 8 fully understand the charges, your rights and the consequences 9 of your pleas. There is, moreover, a factual basis for your pleas. I, therefore, accept your pleas of guilty to Counts 10 11 One. Two and Three of the superseding information S-1. 12 I'm going to set a control date for sentencing of 13 Friday, July 10th, 2009 at eleven a.m. 14 Now, Mr. Vinas, at some point in the future, you'll 15 be sentenced, and prior to being sentenced, you will have an 16 opportunity to be interviewed by a probation officer for the 17 preparation of a presentence investigation report. In that 18 report, which is provided to the Court, to you and to the 19 Government, it sets forth your background and other important facts that the Court needs to consider at the time of 20 21 sentencing. 22 You'll have an opportunity to review the report,

read it and review it with your attorney prior to sentencing.

If there's anything in the report that's inaccurate or if you want me to know anything about you that's not in the report

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1 that you think would be helpful to me when sentencing you, Mr. 2 Kamdang will provide that to the Court, to the Government and 3 to the Probation Department in writing prior to sentencing. Sentencing is my most important responsibility as a 4 judge. So I read the reports and anything else that is 5 6 presented to me by the parties very carefully before the day 7 of sentencing. At the time of sentencing, you will also have an 8 9 opportunity to address the Court. 10 Any questions? 11 THE DEFENDANT: No, sir. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Now, I'm going to return the 13 agreement to the Government and request that prior to the time 14 of sentencing, or near the time of sentencing rather, the 15 Court receive a copy of the report. 16 (Handing.) 17 MR. LOONAM: Yes, your Honor. 18 Or it's filed. THE COURT: 19 Is there an application? 20 MR. KNOX: Your Honor, yes. The Government moves to 21 seal the transcript of today's proceedings, as well as the 22 proceedings themselves, I quess. 23 MR. KAMDANG: No objection. 24 THE COURT: These proceedings are sealed. 25 transcript is sealed, subject to the Government's continuing

discovery obligations in other cases.

MR. KNOX: Your Honor, I will also note for the record that with respect to Count One, 2332, conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals abroad, Section 2332 requires that, quote, No prosecution for any offense described in this section shall be undertaken by the United States except on written certification of the Attorney General or the highest ranking subordinate of the Attorney General ... that, in the judgment of the certifying official, such offense was intended to coerce, intimidate or retaliate against a government or civilian population.

The acting attorney general of the United States did make this certification, and we submitted that to the Court this morning.

THE COURT: Right. Let me state for the record that I have received the certification of which you speak. It's dated January 23rd, 2009, and it was executed by Mark Filip, F-I-L-I-P, the acting attorney general, and it will be part of the sealed record in this case.

Anything else?

MR. KNOX: Just that there was a status conference scheduled for tomorrow, and, obviously, we don't need to be here for that.

THE COURT: The status conference is cancelled.

MR. KNOX: Right.